IN THE CLAIMS

- 1. (currently amended) An electrostatic dissipating laminate structure possessing a point-to-point resistance which is substantially independent of relative humidity in the range of 10⁶ to 10⁹ ohms when tested in accordance with ESD S4.1. comprising:
 - (a) a cellulose-based substrate;
 - (b) a conductance-modifying component selected from the group consisting of an inherently conductive polymer, a conductive nanophase material and mixtures thereof; and
 - (c) a thermosetting polymer resin.
- 2. (previously presented) The laminate structure of claim 1 wherein said thermosetting polymer resin is selected from the group consisting of unsaturated polyesters, polyurethanes, polyureas, epoxies, bismaleimides and formaldehydes.
- 3. (previously presented) The laminate structure of claim 1 wherein said cellulose-based substrate is pretreated with a conductance modifying component selected from the group consisting of an inherently conductive polymer, a conductive nanophase material and a combination of an inherently conductive polymer and a conductive nanophase material.
- 4. (previously presented) The laminate structure of claim 3 wherein said laminate exhibits improved homogeneity and more consistent laminates when said cellulose-based substrate is pretreated with a colloidal dispersion of an inherently conductive polymer in an aqueous medium at a concentration ranging from about 0.1% to about 20.0% by weight.
- 5. (previously presented) The laminate structure of claim 3 wherein said laminate exhibits improved homogeneity and more consistent laminates when said cellulose-based substrate is pretreated with a colloidal dispersion of a conductive nanophase material in an aqueous medium at concentrations ranging from about 1.0% to about 25.0% by weight.
- 6. (previously presented) The laminate structure of claim 1 further comprising a transparent overlay sheet, a decorative under sheet or both.

- 7. (previously presented) The laminate structure of claim 6 further comprising at least one internal layer comprising a cellulose-based sheet saturated with a thermosetting polymer resin.
- 8. (previously presented) The laminate structure of claim 7 further comprising at least one layer comprising a cellulosic Kraft paper saturated with a phenol formaldehyde resin.
- 9. (previously presented) The laminate structure of claim 1 further comprising a conductive scrim layer.
- 10. (previously presented) The laminate structure of claim 9 wherein said conductive scrim layer comprises a conductance-modifying component selected from the group consisting of an inherently conductive polymer, a conductive nanophase material and a combination of an inherently conductive polymer and a conductive nanophase material.
- 11. (previously presented) The laminate structure of claim 9 wherein said conductive scrim layer comprises a conductive non-woven material incorporated into said laminate beneath a cellulose-based sheet impregnated with an electrostatic dissipating polymer composition.
- 12. (previously presented) The laminate structure of claim 2 wherein said thermosetting polymer resin comprises melamine formaldehyde.
- 13. (previously presented) The laminate structure of claim 1 wherein said conductance-modifying component comprises an inherently conductive polymer.
- 14. (previously presented) The laminate structure of claim 13 wherein said inherently conductive polymer comprises polyethylene dioxythiophene polystyrene sulfonate.
- 15. (previously presented) The laminate structure of claim 13 wherein said inherently conductive polymer comprises polyaniline.

- 16. (previously presented) The laminate structure of claim 13 wherein said dissipative polymer composition comprises an amount of said inherently conductive polymer between less than 1.0% and approximately 15% of the weight of said thermosetting polymer resin present in said structure.
- 17. (previously presented) The laminate structure of claim 1 wherein said conductance-modifying component comprises at least one conductive nanophase material.
- 18. (previously presented) The laminate structure of claim 17 wherein said dissipative polymer composition comprises nanophase materials in an amount between less than 1% and approximately 25% by weight of said thermosetting polymer resin present in said composition.
- 19. (previously presented) The laminate structure of claim 17 wherein said conductive nanophase materials comprise antimony tin oxide.
- 20. (withdrawn) An improved method of forming an electrostatic dissipating hard laminate structure wherein a cellulose-based structure is impregnated with a thermosetting polymer resin, said improvement comprising imparting electrostatic dissipating properties to said laminate structure wherein the improvement comprises adding a conductance modifying component selected from the group consisting of an inherently conductive polymer, a conductive nanophase material and mixtures thereof to said laminate structure by (i) impregnating said polymer resin with said conductance modifying component; or (ii) forming an aqueous dispersion of said conductance modifying component and applying said aqueous dispersion to said hard laminate structure.
- 21. (withdrawn) An improved method as defined in claim 20 wherein said application of said aqueous dispersion to said hard laminate structure comprises aerosol spraying.
- 22. (withdrawn) An improved method as defined in claim 20 wherein said application of said aqueous dispersion to said hard laminate structure comprises applying said aqueous

dispersion to a transfer coating and then applying said transfer coating to said hard laminate structure.